Sector	1997-98 Quick {timates	1998-99 Advance estimates
Other Transport		7.4
Communications		9.5
Financial Services		9.9
Public Administration		6.6
Other Services		6.6
TOTAL		6.5

Statement-II

Sectoral Growth Rates Achieved in the first two years of the Ninth Plan

Sector	1997-98 Quick estimates	1998-99 Advance estimates
Agriculture and allied sectors	-1.0	5.3
Mining & Qual-ifying	2.7	.0.1
Manufacturing	6.8	5.7
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	6.6	6.3
Construction	4.1	2.3
Trade, Transport & Communica-tions	5.7	6.8
Financial Ser-vices, Real Estate	8.4	7.7
Community & Personal Services	13.3	5.8
TOTAL	5.0	5.8

Monetary limit for Identification of Families below poverty line

1825. SHRI SURYABHAN PATIL VAHADANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present monetary limit for identifying the family as "Below pov erty line" in Maharashtra State and when this limit was fixed;

(b) whether Government propose to enhance this monetary limit in view of the changed economic conditions;

(c) what is the proposed limit in terms of annual income for the purpose; and

(d) the State-wise details of the families "below poverty line" during the last three years in accordance with the then prevailing monetary limits prescribed for "below poverty line"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF, PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) The Planning Commission since March, 1997, has been using state-specific poverty lines following the recommendations of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor for estimation of the persons living below the poverty line. The poverty line for Maharashtra in 1996-97 is estimated as monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 266.97 in rural areas and Rs. 419.98 in urban areas. The poverty lines are defined on the basis of persons and not families.

(b) The poverty lines are continuously reviewed for changes in prices and accordingly the monetary limits are enhanced.

(c) The poverty lines are based on consumption expenditure and not on income. Therefore, no limits are fixed for annual income.

(d) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage of persons living below the poverty line from the quinquennial consumer expenditure survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The last such survey was conducted in the year 1993-94. As such, the estimates of percentage of people living below the poverty line for the last three years are not available. The latest estimates of state-wise percentage of persons living below the poverty line available for the year 1993-94 based on the consumer expenditure survey data of 50th Round, is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States—1993-94

SI. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.49	15.92	74.47	38.33	153.97	22.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.62	45.01	0.11	7.73	3.73	39.35
3.	Assam	94.33	45.01	2.03	7.73	96.36	40.86
4.	Bihar	450.86	58.21	42.49	34.50	493.35	54.96
5.	Goa	0.38	5.34	1.53	27.03	1.91	14.92
6.	Gujarat	62.16	22.18	43.02	27.89	105.19	24.21
7.	Haryana	36.56	28.02	7.31	16.38	43.88	25.05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.40	30.34	0.46	9.18	15.86	28.44
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.05	30.34	1.86	9.18	20.92	25.17
10.	Karnataka	95.99	29.88	60.46	40.14	156.46	33.16
11.	Kerala	55.95	25.76	20.46	24.55	76.41	25.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	216.19	40.64	82.33	48.38	298.52	42.52
13.	Maharashtra	193.33	37.93	111.90	35.15	305.22	36.86
14.	Manipur	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
15.	Meghalaya	7.09	45.01	0.29	7.73	7.38	37.92
16.	Mizoram	1.64	45.01	0.30	7.73	1.94	25.66
17.	Nagaland	4.85	45.01	0.20	7.73	5.05	37.92
18.	Orissa	140.90	49.72	19.70	41.64	160.60	48.56
19.	Punjab	17.76	11.95	7.35	11.35	25.11	11.77
20.	Rajasthan	94.68	26.46	33.82	30.49	128.50	27.41
21.	Sikkim	1.81	45.01	0.03	7.73	1.84	41.43
22.	Tamil Nadu	121.70	32.48	80.40	39.77	202.10	35.03
23.	Tripura	11.41	45.01	0.38	7.73	11.79	39.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	496.17	42.28	108.28	35.39	604.46	40.85
25.	West Bengal	209.90	40.80	44.66	22.41	254.56	35.66
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.73	32.48	0.33	39.77	1.06	34.47
27.	Chandigarh	0.07	11.35	0.73	11.35	0.80	11.35
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.72	51.95	0.06	39.93	0.77	50.84
29.	Daman & Diu	0.03	5.34	0.15	27.03	0.18	15.80
30.	Delhi	0.19	1.90	15.32	16.03	15.51	14.69
31.	Lakshadweep	0.06	25.76	0.08	24.55	0.14	25.04
32.	Pondicherry	0.93	32.48	2.38	39.77	3.31	37.40
	ALL INDIA	2440.31	37.27	763.37	32.36	3203.68	35.97

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
3. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
4. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.

6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
7. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
8. Poverty Ratio to Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The growth in GDP in 1997-98 at constant (1993-94) prices was 5.0 per cent as against 7.8 per cent achieved during 1996-97;

(c) The main factors responsible for slow growth in GDP in 1997-98 were (i) negative growth of 1.3 per cent as compared to positive 9.6 per cent in 1996-97 in agriculture, (ii) 'low growth of 1.6 per cent in fishing as compared to 10.3 per cent in the previous year, (iii) low performance of manufacturing industries registering 6.8 per cent growth as compared to a growth of 7.7. per cent in the privious year and (iv) lower growth of the services sectors relating to the 'trade, hotel and restaurants' registering a growth of S.4 per cent (as against 8.4 per cent in the previous year) and 'transport, storage and communication' registering a growth of 6.5 per cent (as compared to 9.0 per cent in the previous year).

Growth in GDP

1826. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE:Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GDP growth rate had slowed down in 1997-98;

(b) if so, growth in GDP in 1997-98 how it compares with that achieved in 1996-97; and

(c) details of the factors responsible for slow growth in GDP?

Trade and security issues under the ambit of Planning Commission

1827. SHRI AMAR SINGH; will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade and security issues have been brought under the ambit of Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. Special Central

assistance to West Bengal

1828. SHRI DAWA LAMA: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of special Central assistance allocated to West Bengal in 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98;

(b) what were the shares of Darjeeling district out of above; and

(c) for what purposes the amount is being spent in Darjeeling scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) The amount of special central assistance allocated to West Bengal in 1995-96,